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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

Nixon's new China policy shows courage but it has its risks

(him in the near future has ranged wildy, from applause and approval to repicism and rejection.

Banburg, 29 July 1971 Jah Year - No. 485 - By air

The President has linked his unusual and undoubtedly bold move with the declaration that this will be a visit for peace, "peace not only for our generation but for future generations in the world

As far as the distant future is concerned there is a high degree of probability in this angle as seen by Mr Nixon. An end to lecades of confrontation between the United States and China will rid the world of a further cradle of conflict.

But a long and arduous path must be egotiated before relations between ashington and Peking return to normal. In the past American public opinion has been primed sgainst Peking to such an extent that the change cannot be brought about overnight.

It is not only the domestic situation, either. The foreign policy constellation mixing from the President's initiative is the about-turn in ties between Wash-

IN THIS ISSUE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS Americans view sympathetically Isted Henoi proposals

Revealing Oskar Kokoschka White at Munich exhibition

Nobel prizewinners discuss annai problems at Lindau

The reaction to President Nixon's ington and Peking may no doubt result in announcement of his intention to visit a swifter and more acceptable solution to the conflict in Indo-China but the United States not only has commitments in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Its links and ties with other South-East Asian countries are even closer and more inten-

> Formosa is, of course, the prime example but countries such as Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia also have a close relationship with the United States and initial reactions in these countries clearly indicate that they were prepared poorly if at all for Mr Nixon's new China policy.

> The change in relations between China and the United States will also strongly affect Japan. The restraint Premier Sato has maintained in respect of the desire to recognise Peking that is widespread all over Japan is due in part to consideration for the United States.

> Japan is competing with China for supremacy in South-East Asia. Rapprochement between Peking and Washington is bound to cast a shadow on relations between the United States and

President Nixon's China policy is bound first and foremost, however, to foster nervousness, not to say panic, on the part of the Soviet Union.

Moscow's commentaries on the socalled ping pong diplomacy were critical indeed. The Soviet Union accused the Chinese of wanting to safeguard the Soviet front by coming to terms with

Tension between Peking and Moscow in recent years has doubtless been largely responsible for the superpowers Russia and America getting together round the conference table.

It is a moot question whether the progress made in the Salt or Berlin talks or indeed the Kremlin's new approach towards this country would have come about so swiftly had it not been for the



FDP strategy conference

Free Democratic leaders met in Bonn for confidential talks on 18 July to agree on policy guidelines for this autumn's Freiburg party conference. The talks, dealing mainly with social and welfare policy, were attended (from left to right) by Minister of Agriculture Josef Erti, Foreign Minister and party chairman Walter Scheel and his two deputies, parliamentary party leader Wolfgang Mischnick and Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

blood shed on the Sino-Soviet frontier

two years ago.

The Soviet Union can hardly be afraid of anything more than of a return to-normal in relations between the United States and China. The latest turn in relations between Peking and Washington could well delay negotiations in progress with the Soviet Union, negotiations aunched by President Nixon himself.

The Soviet Union will certainly adopt a tougher approach than in the past, There can be no precluding the danger of

Mr Nixon's China policy shows courage but there must be no underestimating the risks it involves. The om of peace the President would like to usher in will doubtless be preceded by a period of unrest.

Heinz Verfürth

international leeway President Nixon's historic decision has come as a bombshell in the middle of Bonn's summer recess. Even if the entire Cabinet had been in session on the Rhine its reaction would hardly have differed from that voiced by the government

New U.S. China policy

gives Bonn greater

In terms of long-range policy planning, however, this major change in relations between Washington and Peking cannot pass unnoticed.

This country trades quite extensively with China but there have not as yet been genuine political exchanges. As regards liplomatic tles, for instance, Bonn is by no means in the same position as Washington, which is not compelled to set such store by relations with Moscow as is this country.

At the present juncture it would be unrealistic to think in terms of solving outstanding problems with the Russians by means of closer contacts with the

Coordination between Washington and Peking puts Moscow above all in a new and more difficult position. It is now increasingly clearer why the Soviet Union is bent on solving to its own satisfaction but as soon as possible such problems as exist on its western periphery. This, of course, presents Bonn with an opportunity of benefiting accordingly.

On the other hand China and America will not become bosom pals overnight. Bonn must nonetheless think in terms of Washington and Peking in future no

longer being at loggerheads.
This hostility has so far been only to Continued on page 2





Stuttgart athletics gala is no Brantee of Olympic Gold Ve matter how far clues can be traced back into the past and no matter how the signs have multiplied of late the ment that President Nixon hopes to visit Peking comes as a

wake of minor moves such as of trade and travel restrictions, on and Peking have decided, as it on a great leap forwards in the form' ndamental change in mutual

visit to mainland China by an President cannot be interpreted than a far-reaching and decisive

decade ago when the first tentative that Peace-loying nations would be look of themselves by offering China membership of the United

then there have been many danges for both countries both in Ame-

President's visit will ease path to solve Asian problems

rica and in China and a review of these perience in South-East Asla and the abandonment of the cultural revolutionin China to developments in Sino-Soviet relations, is tantamount to a review of the stages of the development that has led to the move that is now envisaged.

The technique that is now intended to lead to rapprochement is in keeping with the political customs of the age. The visit of an American President, head of state and government rolled into one, is something so spectacular that it would seem at one fell swoop to overcome the many serious problems that immediately come to mind.

What, for one, is to become of Tai-

wan? What, for that matter, of Saigon, which America, despite its withdrawal plans, does not intend to hand over to, Honoi?

The annoucement that the forthcoming visit is intended as a major peace gesture does not for a moment solve any of the many problems, Yet in some way or other, often quite directly, they are all connected with the problem American relations,

Both sides will no doubt feel, each in their own way, that the problems will now prove easier of solution. This, of course, is the advantage of normal diplomatic relations.

In itself this prospect cannot but be welcomed even though the almost violent expedient of the Presidential visit may have come as something of a shock.

The response in East Asia conveys a clear idea of the importance of President Nixon's announcement.
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zellung
für Deutschland, 19 July 1971)

B FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Americans view sympathetically latest Hanoi proposals

munist opponents.
Unlike its four predecessors the sevenpoint plan proposed on 1 July by Madame Binh, leader of the Vietcong delegation, contains a bait so ideally suited to the latest statements by President Nixon and war-weariness in the United States that the Americans can hardly fail to bite.

President Nixon has made the withdrawal of all American troops from the South Vietnamese theatre dependent first and foremost on the prior release of POWs. The Vietcong have made this seem

Mr Nixon also called for a withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops and pre-supposed the success of his Vietnamisation programme designed to ensure that the South Vietnamese are able to look after their own defence.

Madame Binh's proposals clearly rule this balanced programme out and interviews given by the leaders of the Communist delegation have meanwhile made it easier to interpret the Vietcong pro-

The division of Madame Binh's proposals into two parts, one dealing with the military problems, the other with the political future of South Vietnam, has come as a particular surprise.

This distinction between the two as-

International leeway

Continued from page 1

Moscow's advantage. Washington can now sound a more confident note in dealings with the Soviet Union, secure in the knowledge that the Vietnam war will come to a conclusion in the foresceable

The dialogue between the two superpowers that have so far dominated world affairs has now become a three-cornered talk. This may not have made Bonn more of a heavyweight but it has provided this country with greater political leeway, leeway that must be put to good use as soon as possible. Hans Leymann

hina is prepared to take part in a

conference on Indo-China, a political offensive on Peking's part that is designed

to complement Hanoi's political advance.

sevenpoint plan submitted by Mme. Binh

of the South Vietnamese Provisional

On 1 July the female head of the

Vietcong delegation made it known that

North Vietnam aimed at maintaining

This formula tacitly indicated the ad-

vocacy of a similar political solution for

The statements made by Chinese

Australian Opposition to the effect that

strict neutrality should the Vietnam war

Revolutionary Government.

come to an end.



pects, a negotiation tactic long demanded by the Americans, would make it possible for the United States to withdraw and US prisoners of war to be released even without the negotiation of a political

Negotiations on America's military commitments would then be conducted between the United States and North Vietnam, leaving the drafting of a political settlement to the Vietcong and the representatives of South Vietnam.

The offer to link US withdrawal with simultaneous release of POWs is another new development amounting to a concession to the Americans.

The cloven hoof is the conditions on which the Communists insist. Vietnamisation of the war must be abandoned and all American troops must be withdrawn.

Le Duc Tho, the eminence grise of the Communist delegations in Paris, has since made it clear in an interview with the New York Times what he takes this to

The Americans must pull out not only all their regular forces but also their military advisers serving with the South Vietnamese army. America must also refrain from making use of the Seventh Fleet and its bomber squadrons stationed

It is as yet not clear whether all aid for the South Vietnamese army must also be brought to a halt.

Since there is no mention of a North Vietnamese withdrawal from the South the outcome would, come what may, be an armistice between the Americans and the Communists with the South Vietnamese being left to their own devices.

Thus the only concession is the release of 400 American prisoners of war.

Madame Binh's political proposals, contained in points two to seven of her package, have so far been paid relatively ittle attention in comparison with the military considerations.

In addition to unacceptable demands such as US reparations and total abandonment of the Vietnamisation programme they contain details that amount to (Kieler Nachrichten, 17 July 1971) serious changes in the Communist line.

The Vietcong may, for instance, continue to insist that the US government lend no support whatsoever to the Thieu

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Yet prominent Saigon politicians now appear to merit inclusion for the first time in the coalition government consisting of representatives of the Vietcong and the South Vietnamese neutralists for which the Communists have long called.

In the past the disappearance from the political scene of President Thieu, Vice-President Ky and Premier Khiem has been demanded. Now bogyman Thieu is alone in being termed unacceptable.

A political solution is to be achieved in three stages. Political, social and religious forces in South Vietnam are by various means, a term which can be taken to mean talks between the present Salgon regime minus Thieu and the Vietcong, to form a neutralist government which, after further negotiations, is to include re-presentatives of the Vietcong.

The government of national unity formed in this way is then to set the scene for free elections and finally to embark on a programme of gradual reunification with the North.

None of all this is new but nuances of the text and its interpretation by Communist delegates make it appear right to assume that in view of this autumn's elections in South Vietnam a little more political leeway than in the past is to be allowed the neutralist wing, headed by Presidential candidate Minh and such members of the present government as are prepared to part company with President Thieu (Vice-President Ky, for

Madame Binh's proposals certainly contain points that deserve discussion and the political complex is the more interest-

All depends, however, on the Americans being prepared to drop President Thieu, on whom their hopes of making the Vietnamisation programme a success have so far depended.

In return they might, perhaps, be able to secure guarantees of a reasonably stable neutral status for South Victnam. Since Madame Binh's proposals are a catalogue of maximum demands this idea is not, of course, included at present.

Even now there are points in the Vietcong draft at which the future of South Vietnam appears to be viewed more in terms of the independent Third World than as a satellite subject to the dictates of Hanoi.

It remains to be seen whether this is merely a rose-tinted view or a political among the various currents of opinion within the Vietcong.

Reinhardt O. Häcker

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 13 July 1971)

period of five years or so.

China willing to pursue talks on Indo-China

Le Duc Tho, special adviser to the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris, has advocated in no uncertain terms a re-Geneva conference allow of only one sumption of the work of the Geneva conclusion. Mao's China is also in favour of a neutral Indo-China. He emphasises that peace terms are

There can be no objection to this aint in itself but support for it is taniamount agreement and went on to explain the to support for the North Vietnamese timetable for further steps in the direction of an end to the war that suits the

Hanoi would like to make arrangements for a conference as soon as possible and certainly before the South Vietnamese Presidential elections in October, the aim being to bring psychological pressure to bear on the Thieu administration in

For the Nixon administration this timetable is more than unpleasant, President Nixon would prefer to postpone all major

Premier Chou En-lai to the leader of the decisions until his own re-election. Then, and then only, would General China will not stand in the way of a new Thieu definitely be back at the helm in

Saigon, and General Thieu is the guarantor of progressive Vietnamisation. Conservatives at home would then also

be unable to accuse Mr Nixon in the course of his election campaign of inaugurating a programme of virtual capitu-The rebellious Left on the US home front would, on the other hand, prefer an

even swifter withdrawal. out of hand. The other side has also offered the President a tempting bait in the form of the release of all American isoners of war on the announcement of

a final date by which America is to have withdrawn from South Vietnam. In terms of black and white President Nixon is faced by the dilemma of whether to opt for the humanitarian gesture of freeing American POWs or to accord priority to the statesmanlike consideration of not jeopardising the suc-

cess of Vietnamisation. The world is tensely awaiting a reaction from San Clemente.

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 15 July 1971)

Representation of LEUROPE West Berlin abroad is a tricky one

ne of the tricklest outstanding polems in the present Berlin talks, § Department sources note, is the reput tation of West Berlin abroad.

There has been no denial of renthat one of the topics discussed

evidently amount to acceptance of Bosels. solution presupposing the existent three separate political entities only

unable to reach agreement on the imulation of their basic legal principles respect of rights and duties in Berling that this aspect will not be dealt within the expected Berlin treaty.

By means of this device the rights claims of all concerned except the te mans themselves are not affected in m way, so leaving the road clear for sport agreements on a pragmatic basis hs spect of access, the city's political is with Bonn and improvements in relaction At both congresses "the Germans" between the two halves of the city.

As regards mutual balanced form a

ductions talks between Nato and the Nato has yet to agree on its approach

and none of the various possibilities beyond a token five-per-cent troop of particularly appeals to the United State Senator Mike Mansfield has had more say about American troop withdrawals talks with the Press he fashed out at

luxurious life and costly apparatus of Seventh Army in Europe in particular The Roman legions, he said, held mained fighting fit and held the Rises long as they were stationed any for

their families. As soon as they had ald down with wives and families the fighting spirit had gone by the board.
The same, he concluded, applies to the Seventh Army. "Its fighting force bound to appear questionable as sous

families appear on the scene." He will probably renew his call for cut in US troop strength in Europe late this year in the Senate, Europe, k comments, must come to realise that the burden is too great for the United State

has European foreign policy of which here has been so much talk in recent US forces in Europe must be reduit step by step to first two divisions li sheady exists in the form of a few then one, as recommended by Presided Eisenhower. Senator Mike Mansfell time hitial steps and these have already ed to friction within the Six and outside makes it clear, however, that he the scope of the Common Market. thinking in terms of a phase-out over The latest instance of this has been the seed to Israel. On the one hand there

(Kieler Nachrichton, 10 July 1570)

The German Tribune

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European Socialist parties and trade unionists hold congresses in Brussels

11 fe must march onwards towards the influenced trade unions of Italy next year Agriculutral Commissioner Sicco Mans-Chancellor Brandt and President Nixa. W United States of Europe, our via Washington last month was the established last week of June at the ment of a Soviet consulate-general in in the last week of June at the West Berlin.

Detailed comment is not forthoun in response to objections that this triple and community countries, held in evidently arround to the community countries, held in

At about the same time and likewise in Brusses Otto Brenner was at the meeting for the foundation of the "European All sources of information are und blenkworkers Trade Union Federation of that the Pour Powers have so false the Community". He said: "The kind of the Community". thinking that is typical of a nation-state belongs in our opinion to days gone by. The time is right for the United States of Europe. The Europe of fatherlands such s General de Gaulle envisaged is no

> Both congresses aimed at the same goal - strengthening the socialist leftwing of the EEC. The fact that they came simultaneously, however, was in fact

were the most influential group on account of their strong organisations, but from Otto and Volcanic Herbert went out Warsaw Pact are felt to be unlikely pin of their way to play down the power they to the Nato conference in Brussels set held and bring it to bear only behind the

> And at both congresses the unhealthy ideological splintering of the Western European left-wing is once again very clear. In the other EEC countries it has made all unity well nigh impossible.

Therefore at the two congresses the main battle was for effective slogans and tactics, rather than any definite aim in

But the parallels go no further. In the case of the Free and Socialist metalwrkers unions the decision to unite into a federation on an IEEC level was a fait

And it was also agreed in adayance that alla the projected union between the khale socialists and the communist-

Ill is it is difficult - but any other

Away it is impossible. That is to say a

of Bonn Foreign Minister Walter

*adiscontent in Israel and on the other

lension between Bonn and Paris,

Reacheless nothing would be more

where than to give up now in resigna-in sping that a communal foreign

poly a not possible. The path that has

holden so far is the right one and

to be the only one that can be

that the six Common Market members

undertaken in the way of foreign

and what they have already partly

Thio practice is more than meets the

factor can be read from the

on the Middle East and the

by of joint efforts and the detailed by that is being carried out.

has been prescribed. It cannot be

dispean action.

the door would be open for the communist wing of the metalworkers in the most southerly EEC as much as for the Christian metalworkers unions.

Otto Brenner who is backed up by the non-party example IG Metall does not see any demarcation disputes especially as he stressed in his policy speech the time for a "European wage scale policy" is not yet

Calmly he told his Latin colleagues in the metalworking industry who were calling for "communal activities" that they should heed the realities. Wage scale legislation and hence the tasks of trade unions in the individual EEC countries are still diverse.

The changes that were called for in a draft plan to the capitalist system in the EEC appear to the father figure of West German metalworkers equal to a pragmatic extension of the West German scheme of worker participation to the other EEC countries. And Otto Brenner is clear in his mind that this too will take a

Herbert Wehner, on the other hand, fought at the congress of the socialist parties against the Duch Hotspurs who were aiming at setting up a "European Socialist Union" on an EEC level.

The father of the Bad Godesberg programme could see the position of the SPD in Bonn ondangered if it wore under on EEC roof with the socialist parties of Italy and France whose relationship to the Communists is by no means clearly

Too much cordiality with the "popular front" Socialists in the southern EEC countries could cost the Social Democrats in Bonn votes at the next general eloc-

It was finally decided to consider a reform of the Luxemburg liaison bureau of the socialist parties and Alfred Mozer, the former chief of the Cabinet of EEC

holt, was asked to produce a report. Whereas the metalworkers trade union-

ists could calmly base all their calculations on an alliance with metalworkers unions in Great Britain, Denmark, Norway and Eire when these countries join the EEC, for the Socialists the main consideration was to put out political enticements to their brother parties in northers Europe to make them actually want to join.

It is only in the British Labour Party but also on the left-wing in Eire, Norway and Denmark that hesitation has to be

In this context Herbert Wehner not only launched out against the Dutch defenders of supra-nationality, but also said that the Western European alliance should never develop into a "bloc against

Herbert Wehner steered the same course as the French Socialists whose spokesman, M. Vals, described the theses of the Gaullist head of state Georges Compidou for a gradual development into a confederation as well worth considering.

In a resolution directly aimed at socialist opponents of entry in the four applicant countries the EEC Socialists lescribed the results of entry negotiations so far as a fair basis. And then they appealed to the sense of duty of their brothers in the north. After the extension of the EEC the Socialists could work far more effectively towards common aims, more just division of incomes and wealth, democratic controls of conomic powerconcentrations etc.

And then another resolution was passed In which every form of European inte-

gration that simply and solely aimed at forming a confederation was rejected.

The tussles and struggles at both congresses demonstrated how difficult it is for the organised forces of the European Left to got to grips with the problem of

Despite a long international tradition the more or less vague long-term aims appear just as empty as the many rubrics. Watchwords such as "Federated state" or "confederation" and "alteration of the capitalist system" or "democratisation of society" arouse far different ideas in the minds of the Italians and French than they do among the Germans and the Dutch or Britain and Norway, on account of the differing historical experiences in each country and the vast differences in the social setup in these countries which still exists.

The metalworkers trade unionists are quite a way ahead of the socialist politicians in the specification of their gims in "theses on the strategy of metalworkers trade unions in Europe'

Should we not have expected that the congress of European socialist parties would place great stress on an intensive discussion about the extremely complex problem of how the processes of decisionmaking within the Community should be subjected to democratic control?

In what way can the European Parliament be brought to exercise a truly parliamentary for function?

The question of a gradual decline in power of national parliaments by the delegation on increasing powers of decision to the European Council of Ministers concerns everyone who is involved with a serious consideration of democracy on the one hand and European integration on the other.

It is not that this problem was hushed up at the Brussels party congress. But not enough emphasis was placed on the necessity of arriving at a specific and realistic solution.

Certainly it is fair to argue that we must first and foremost walt for the entry of the four new EEC members and not create new difficulties for those people in Britain, Denmark, Eire and Norway who favour entry into the Common Market.

But it must also be taken into consideration that at the moment the French government, at least, is not looking for emocratisation. Also a Bonn government headed by Social Democrats is bound morally at least to such a line by specific suggestions of Socialist parties in the

(Frankfurtor Rundschau, 13 July 1971)

EEC member-States strive towards a joint foreign policy

changed just at will - the European partner countries, the Six and probably soon the Ten, are committed to it.

According to the provisions of the so-called Davignon Plan for foreign policy cooperation which was accepted last year the foreign ministers of the Six have to

meet at least once every six months. The governments are required to consult each other in all important questions of foreign policy. Thus consultations government can put every foreign policy question up for debate.

So it looks as though in future it will not be possible to speak only on those subjects on which there is agreement within Europe, but all matters will have to be discussed communally no matter how uncomfortable they may be.

That is not all. The directors of the political departments in the individual foreign ministries meet each other at least four times in a year.

mounal Middle East paper, outlines of have already been released: the The Middle East paper, the substance of which has no role to play in this is no longer a theoretical disbine it is far more a case of joint context, is a product of this work among the directors of the political departments he range of instruments that is used in

in the European foreign ministries.

It is the aim of this organisation to

reach a communal attitude in the EEC at least as far as international organisations are concerned - in the United Nations for instance.

When ambassadors or heads of delegations in the Six - or Ten - no longer speak for themselves but for each other as well their influence will also increase.

Thus occasionally the world may hear here or there something that approaches a joint Eurpean voice on international

Here difficulties arise of course, but that is only natural. It would be wishful thinking to assume that immediately the countries of Europe got together in this way all national interests and differing traditions of foreign policy would im-mediately dissolve into a higher order of

compatibility of their own accord. To stick to the most recent example: the Middle East policy that France has pursued in the UNO since the Six Day

come closer to each other step by step.

One essential element in all this is strice. War and its policies towards the countries of the Middle East themselves differ from the policies of the Federal Republic,

In this country Middle East policy remains far more in the background and we have relations of a special kind with led astray.

This is a source of possible danger. A communally agreed foreign policy may run counter to agreements that have been made between a member country of the EEC and another outside country.

There is no simple way out of this. It would not be a simple way out to merely avoid tackling ticklish questions of this kind within the Community because of the possibility of conflicts arising.

This would be the death and burial of the Davignon Plan. But if the Davignon Plan is followed it must be followed to the letter, otherwise how could a joint directive be sent out to ambassadors or delegation leaders and how could one diplomat from one EEC member country claim to have a mandate to speak for the governments of the other five?

patience and tenacity. The Six are in an early phase of experiment. This November in Rome the foreign ministers will meet for what is only their third round of consultations.

We should not expect any miracles to come out of this. The governments and foreign ministries must first accustom themselves to the new style. They must

One essential element in all this is strict confidence which was unfortunately broken in the case of the Middle East paper. But this one breakdown is no evidence against the method as a whole. The Six should not allow themselves to be Heinz Murmann (Handelsblatt, 15 July 1971)

CINEMA

han a put festivals.

one queues stood at the cinema box

siles, many showings were a sell-al ad had to be repeated at short

fested's activities around the Kaiser

rusl competition but the fullness and

Continued from page 6

prerequisites in this direction. "Good form" does not cut much ice nowadays.

The optically charming and attractive are no larger sufficient.

The duty of the production designer

today - except in special sectors such as lexule and porcelain dosign - is mainly

to make technical apparatus of such a

kind that they can be used by people in

the most effective way with the minimum

If andents are set to work designing

such uticles the net result will be an even

Unior Memmesheimer only allows new

something other than an artistic improve-

Mon fruitful ground didactically speak-

ten the building up of teaching appara-in in schools, for instance an object

that taches children the laws of centri-insince.

an me how far the various educatio-

pocesses that go into the making of a sale and a production designer overlap allow joint courses to be undertaken.

ha the Hanover exhibition is not just shert for the Werkkunstschule, but himsentives for all who are interested

Arianna Glachi
(Frankfurier Aligemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 7 July 1971)

the market, which would be pointless.

heta wiknown for a long time.

Whelm Memorial Church, The Cannes im Festival too is famous not for the

THE ARTS

Revealing Oskar Kokoschka portraits at Munich exhibition

oskar Kokoschka has described his life and work on a tape-recording, which has now been issued by Bruckmann, admirably introduced by Remigius Net-

Kokoschka said about his portrait paint ing: "When I paint portraits I am not concerned with reproducing the outward appearance of a human being, his rank, or attributes of his spiritual or worldly prominence, or his social background. It is the job of the historian to provide

documentation for posterity.
"What shocked society in earlier days about my portraits was that which I tried to envisage in a face, in facial features and expressions in order to convert this into my pictorial language as the summation of a living being reflected in a mental picture. No human being is a still-life, not

These are worthy confessions which must be taken into account with regard to an exhibition in Munich's Haus der Kunst, entitled "Oskar Kokoschka, Bildnisse von 1907 bis 1970" (Portraits

Fifty eight oil paintings, 45 water colours sketches and prints are on exhibition - a considerable selection taken from a considerable life work.

Kokoschka, now 85, has always been a diligent painter and was often completely possessed by his work.

A few characteristic portraits from his youth are missing unfortunately such as that of the researcher Auguste Forel, who seems to be so lost in spiritual worlds. Unfortunately we are also unable to see in Munich the picture of Dr Hermann Schwarzwald, a man who appears to be gazing reflectively at whoever views his picture through his eyeglass.

But in the large central hall there is a whole row of Gedächtnisbilder which could be called classic and which do in fact show the essence of the person who is being portrayed.

There is a portrait in profile of Herwarth Balden, the editor of the magazine Der Strum, an intelligent and gifted man who was prepared to carry out fanatical acts and who went to Russia and was never seen or heard of again.

We can read from the portrait of Herwarth Balden that he was somewhat aloof and it was difficult to see through him. It was a spiritual nature that formed this head with its enormous brow. The portrait was painted in 1910.

Many portraits in this hall have sympathetic; quiet, brownish or bluish tone. The portrait of art collector Marcel von Nemech, painted full front, is grimmer, more aggressive, more brooding. sion of a man who surrounded himse with artistic delicacies such as works by El Greco. It is difficult to read from this dark visage that Nemech is a Hungarian.

Then we are confronted with the silvery grey double portrait of Alma Mahler and Oskar Kokoschka, an intimate picture with brush strokes that have a remarkably fragmentary effect. Does the fragile or even fragmented form indicate that this love was not destined to last long? (How full of contradictions are the statements made by Alma Mahler and the most recent ones by Kokoschka about their relationship to each other!)

Beautiful, a chiselled sketch, that is the

(1924), about which Kokoschka's chatter was not always discreet (the catalogue quotes this passage).

An imposing picture in the same gallery is the brightly coloured, impulsive Selbst-bildnis mit gekreuzten Armen (Self-portrait with arms crossed) dating from 1923, a beacon of colour similar to the "Persian" portrait and that of Gitta Wallerstein dating from 1921.

The long transverse gallery with the view on to the English Garden is filled with the newer and newest works. Here the disappointment is great! Especially in connection with the Kokoschka quote given above.

Oskar Kokoschka has gradually developed into a "society portrait painter" VIPs have sought him out and interested people have given him commissions.

The result of this is a rather routine

confrontation. Included in these unsatisfactory portraits are the pictures of Konrad Adenauer, the industrialist and collector Bührle from Zürich, Pablo Casals, members of the British aristocracy and burgomaster Brauer of Hamburg.

They all look almost the same! Almost all of them have the same ugly nose, the same swollen hands. The way the colour has been applied it looks as though it has

Everything about these portraits is knotty and bulbous, lacking any sensi-tivity. A comparison of the picture of Sophia Loren's son, Carlito Ponti, with the likenesses of children in the main hall shows that the Kokoschka style has become regrettably coarser, petty-bourgeois painting. In fact the Carlito portrait was commissioned by a baby-picture of the squatting, Nancy Cunard



Kokoschka's Brother and Sister painted in 1914

food firm and was intended to be used for advertising purposes.

Kokoschka has recounted scenes leading up to the completion of the portrait Werner Reinhart, brother of the collector Oskar Reinhart, which is on exhibition in Munich. Like Auguste Forel Werner Reinhart was for a long time reluctant to be painted by OK.

When he changed his mind he sat for the portrait under the chestnut trees in the little garden of the Rilke castle Muzot

When the portrait was completed Reinhart did not want it and did not want to see it again. He seemed to be afraid of it. At least that is what he said at the time.

There has been a great deal of conjecture about the visionary capacities of Oskar Kokoschka. He sometimes speaks on the subject but treats it in a com-

(Photo: In:

Certainly there have been timen;

Though on a smaller scale, the Berlin Film Festival was this year for the first he has possessed the gift of second in time a festival of information that deserv-This came out when Werner Reids of to be taken seriously. striken down with a fatal attack, was including the retrospective showing of on a divan in the Volkart Bürolusi maskals and comedian Eddie Cantor Winterthur. According to Frieds he gartner, Rilke and Reinhart's east the choice between seventy full nurse, he tooked just as he distant the state films and a large number of the cooked seventy full length feature films and a large number of the cooked seventy full state of the cooked seventy full length feature films and a large number of the cooked seventy full state of the cooked seventy full length feature films and a large number of the cooked seventy full sev

Kokoschka's portrait, strangely and abouts.

Ously distorted, whereas in life be a laways had a calm, clear, kindly fact.

Many of the later portrait skelds a delicate, but no longer so sensite their lines as those in the main galar. To be prophetic we must say that Kassak ka's claim to immortality is to be fast on the construction for examination and the construction and construction and the construction and c in the earlier works. With all his por and steadfastness the lion is still on guard in these pictures. The later w are the routine vestigial talent one-time genius who was uniquit

Erich Pfeiffer de (Süddoutsche Zeitung, 3 lays)

The very fact that the students the specific educational aims.

according to the programme.

resolution of individual graphic alms the development of clear and lar systems of signposting for mass transposters, overall layout of a population scientific magazine or designs to limbs the theme "Hanover Image" — will system that is socially-psychologically-psychologically-psychologically

concerned with syntactic cr

been expressed in old-fashioned largot. Semantic and pragmatic criteria sociological and psychological that they entail are also take account in Hanover.

Similar factors apply in design. Technical drawing and most building are already recognised as

A view of the interior of the Hand exhibition devoted to modern method

Reconstruction was part of the survey

more attractive after the jury taking off of proceedings. The range of framework of Berlin Film Festivals. Films were shown of poverty in Latin As air of Cannes hung over the

motion is the main theme

at Berlin Film Festival

subsequent clash with the army. This type of programme aimed at an audience that considers information.

portant than a well-shot world of fiction. The selection committee presumably set up the forum as cover against any

This type of film was not only per-

petrated by dilettante directors such as Richard Harris with Bloomfield, a film about a football hero, but also by an accepted master like the Japanese director Kon Ichikawa.

Ichikawa, the director of film classics like Rashomon and Nobl, did not mind sinking to a film like Why..., a sugarcoated commercial production dealing

American director Stanley Kramer was not much more honest when he exploits a child's commitment to the freedom of the buffaloes in his offering to the

Six boys from a cowboy holiday camp go to a reservation, tear a hole in the surrounding fence and one of them sacrifices his life so that the animals can be saved from the huntsman's gun.

housed the like the best form has often fact that the most prominent directors from all over the world are wallowing in pair diversification than is already on

This applies to Bergman's The Touch and Vittorio de Sica's The garden of the Finzi Contini though de Sica does not

is covered in his opinion by formal But the final scene is unforgivable. taks which force the Hanover students to west what has been formulated in the into concrete objects, without their de of the most important ventures has

ple and agreed that director Theo Angelo-poulos had managed to portray success-fully the grim, gradually dying village life of Greece in his soberly reflective crime

on and the public was well-mixed states predominantly young.
The Berlin Film Festival seems to have of new political films with which the Forum decisively expanded the past

> America and Black Panther attacks, the first signs of rebellion from the regions of Africa still ruled by Portugal, along with a strike in a Tunisian village and the

opinions and agitation to be more im-

attacks concerning the 22 films it chose for the official programme. There have never been more slushy sentimental films chasing a Bear award than this year in Berlin, Emotion was the cheapest commodity at the Film Festival.

with the love between a Japanese girl and a French man, all of it clearly and plainly

The official programme underlined the unsatiable sentimentality.

come out of the affair all that badly. Despite all the melodrama employed, he provides an excellent picture of the sufferings of Italian Jews under Mussolini.

After the Jews have been rounded up by Ferrara, de Sica employs the flashback technique to show a slow-motion sequence of happy young people playing tennis. Cheap conciliation of this type



Shirley MacLaine (left) at the Berlin Film Festival where she was awarded a Silver Bear as best actress for her role in Desparate Characters. Jacques Tati (centre) accepted awards for Jean Gabin and Simone Signoret. Director Frank D. Gilroy was awarded a Silver Bear for Desparate Characters.

Robert Bresson shows how to combine taste and emotion in his Dostoyevsky film Four Nights of a Dreamer. Tenderness and sensitivity is only hinted at in a restrained form.

Though it is clear that Bresson has made allowances for the current film fashion, he has retained some style despite the fact that there is little similarity between the Bresson who made the Nights and the Bresson who made Mouchette.

There was far more drama in the deaths shown in Red Sheaves by Yugoslav director Zivojin Pavlovic whose Rats Awake has already been seen on television in this country.

The film is a bold if somewhat bombastic potrayal of private life and the problems it posed for agricultural collecivisation.

If Paylovic is to be believed, the instinctive nature of the peasants' wives represented a considerable obstacle on the path to communism.

Paylovic left his enormously descriptive film hanging in mid-air for all its merits. But the Festival did provide two films that were subject to a strict sense of composition form beginning to end -André Delvaux's Rendez-vous at Bray and Rainer Werner Fassbinder's Whity.

Rendez-vous at Bray explains the inexplicable. A young musician, invited by a friend, consumes an excellent meal a few miles behind the front during the First World War, gets lost in his memories and waits in vain for his friend.

The enigma as to how the young musician received the invitation is never explained and the audience is left in a state of quiet confusion.

Whity is not so full of detail but it is just as consistently made. It is the story

only makes the complete film dubious, if not dangerous.

of a Negro who patiently suffers his fate for a long time before killing his masters who are out for nothing but money and

It is astonishing how Fassbinder includes elements from Visconti's The Danned in his "Western" and with economy summons up the atmosphere of a Southern States mansion and one of oppressive decadence at the same time. It smacks of the decline of the

The moment of rebellion in Whity is the only point where the official programme merges with the forum programme. The most important contribu-tions here are a number of films about

The Murder of Fred Hampton reveals the movement's dynamism and the popularity of its leaders. The film gathers apparently irrefutable proof that the lilinois police force shot 21-year-old Black Panther leader Fred Hampton in his

The Great Chicago Conspiracy Circus by White American Kerry Foltham is a poisonous mixture of documentary theatre and cabaret about the Chicago trial in which Black Panther Bobby Seale, poet Alan Ginsberg, Hippy spokesman Abbie Hoffmann and other accused were given severe sentences.

Related to this film yet completely different in the combination of fiction and documentary, is W.R. - The Mysteries of the Organism, a film by Yugoslav director Dusan Makavejev about anthropologist Wilhelm Reich and the possible consequences of his work.

It is but a short way from the interview style to the wild, anarchistic, anti-ideological cinema. Makavejev exposes both the American and the Communist dream to hollow laughter.

At the same time he asks the tacit question whether the cinema's future might not lie in the montage style employed in his film, a combination of a variety of parts, styles and ideologies.

The forum programme and official Festival gave a good indication of the film's present position in art, ideology and commerce. That is on the whole more than could be expected after last year's sensational end.

The future of the Festival will depend on eliminating the over-strict division between the forum and the official programme, thus preventing the establishment of two cinemas - one for the left-wing and advant-garde and one for connoisseurs. There will only be a chance for discussion and mutual influence if a few channels are kept open.

> Rainer Hartmann (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 7 July 1971)

Modern methods for teaching design displayed at Hanover

Produkt-Design und Grafik-Design is the almost too matter-of-fact title of an exhibition taking place in the large entrance hall of the Hanover applied-art

The exhibition has been organised by the teaching staff and students alike. They planned it, worked on it, putting the finishing touches to it as a joint

The means at their disposal were anything but lavish. They had to do without many of the attractive bits and bobs that other exhibition organisers can afford to spice up their shows.

But they turned their modest means to good advantage and showed even better what it takes to make a modern graphic designer or commercial designer than they could have done with a more extravagant exhibition.

This is important. Quarrels rage be-tween those who favour old ideas of artistic, craft and design-work and those who want to turn the old applied-art schools into places where more or less dubious dogma are drummed into students. Now no one is sure what exactly is

being taught at these institutions. It appears that at the Hanover Werk-



kunstschule new, practical meluh deducation are in force.

wed non-cooperative trends, a great am today, and embarked willingly on the extra-curricular activity of organisiquis exhibition says a lot for them and to interest they take in the formulation

"Dependence on social structures de not make the graphic designer intilackey of one-sided interests as longs to the manufacis able to select with full awareness little if they are likely to produce functional spheres of his design...

This text is designed to link

Graphic design as it is taught bertil Hans Burkardt is no longer excland "artistic viewpoints", as it would

the theory-of-information-disseming

witions of design and the education the shibition was conceived from the as a travelling show and at the of Hanover city authorities will Continued on page 7 7 is roots in September and go to five in Scandinavia, moving on later to

Britain and Prague. (Photos Hans Week teaching design

Berlin Film Festival awards

t the end of the 1971 Berlin Film A Festival the international jury awarded the Golden Berlin Bear to Vittorio de Sica's The Garden of the Finzi Contini. The jury stated that the film united in brilliant fashion all the elements neces-

and content. It praised the cooperation between direction, actings subject-matter, decor, music and technical ability that produced

sary for complete harmony between form

such a high-class work.

Vittorio de Sica also received the Otto Dibelius Prize awarded by the Inter-

national Evangelical Film Jury.

The Silver Berlin Bear was awarded to

another Italian entry to the competition, Pier Paolo Pasolini's Il Decamerone. The Silver Bear for the best actress was

shared by Shirley MacLaine for her performance in the lead female role in the American film Desperate Characters and Simone Signoret for her part in the French film The Cat.

The Silver Bear for the best actor was awarded to Jean Gabin for his performance in the lead male role in the

The Silver Bear for the best script was awarded to Frank D. Gilroy for Desperate Characters.

(Hannoversche Aligemeine, 7 July 1971)



EDUCATION

Political broadcaster takes a hard look at schools crisis

Readers who have not acquainted themselves with the reasons for and symptoms of the educational malaise facing our schools can now do so with case by consulting two works that have recently appeared.

Lutz Lehmann, since 1961 one of the brains behind the television programme Panorama and since 1970 an editor with Norddeutscher Rundfunk in Hamburg, only washes dirty school laundry in public with his Klagen über Lehrer F. und andere Schulbeispiele.

Scandals are presented in full detail together with a list of names and relevant documents and literature, irrespective of whether it is the Dressler case, the Flemming case, the Frohn case, the Ludde, Kommer, Leonhardt, Guide or Jacobsen cases, examples from schools in Baden-Württemberg, Hesse, West Berlin or Hamburg, sex cases in a girls high school or the dismissal of a capable progressive educationalist from school service.

Even when Lehmann describes "mem-Government proposes

post-graduate scholarships

On 24 June the Bundestag unanimous-ly passed a Graduate Scholarship Act in the hope of increasing the number of qualified university teachers and of re-cruiting more qualified people for non-

University graduates preparing for their doctor's examination or pursuing an additional course of further study are now entitled to eight hundred Marks's month for two years if their work promises to be an important contribution to research.

The scholarship is meant to shorten the amount of time a post-graduate student spends on his doctrate and give the Federal states a chance of providing more places for assistant lecturers. In many cases these places are at present taken up instead by students working on their doctorate.

Spokesmen of all three Bundestag parties described the new law as an important contribution to university reform and an aid for increasing the number of study places available.

Five thousand of these scholarships will be awarded this year. The Budget has 31.2 million Marks set aside for this purpose. The government will finance ninety per cent of the scholarship during the initial period. The Federal states will contribute the remaining ten per cent.
In future the Federal states will pay as

much as the government. A Christian Democrat motion to split costs 75-25 between government and the Federal states was rejected:

Christian Democrat Georg Golter stated that Federal states governed by Christian Democrats or Christian Socialists would press for the 75 to 25 split despite the

Speaking for the Social Democrats, Professor Gunter Slotta stated, Postgraduate scholarships cannot be compared with the normal doctorate grants awarded by the government and Federal

Up to now qualified graduates have been subsidised by the State, whatever their subject. The post-graduate scholar-ships system should, Professor Slotta added, be based on performance, the demand for graduates and the aims of the research planning conducted by the government, Federal states and universities. (Die Welt, 25 June 1971)

Lutz Lehmann: Kisgen über Lehrer F. und andere Schulbeispiele (Complaints about tescher F. and other examples from our schools). Published by S. Fischer. 100 pages.

6 Marks.

Carl-Heinz Evers and others: Versiumen unsere Schulen die Zukunft? (Are our schools negleating the future?). Published by Econ. 272 pages. 12 Marks.

bers of staff among themselves" and specifies the unfair conduct of certain leachers, his words, often full of biting irony, are more of an attack against a reactionary educational system and authoritarian school authorities than against the teachers themselves.

The second work, written by the former Berlin Senator of Education and his closest colleagues, also starts off with the malaise facing our schools. The simpler, more personal style soon reveals that the authors are more concerned with the broad public than with specialists.

Who could feel no sympathy for Rainer, a school beginner who only finds misunderstanding, punishment, suspicion and beatings at his first school?

Who could refrain from making the bitterest of attacks against the education system after reading of the sufferings of fat Herbert who is entered in the school register as illegitimate and finally transferred to a special school after a school psychologist certifies that he has been damaged by his environment?

In the next story, about a boy called Günther who was always a good worker and finally became a civil servant, the authors of the book speak of the causes and background of this miserable situation, and more thoroughly than Lehmann

teacher is first and foremost a public official and only then a democratic member of society," they write. "He stands right at the bottom of the pyramid of command. The party gives its orders to the ministers, the ministers to the education authorities, the education authorities to the headmasters, the headmasters to the teachers. It is the teachers who have to carry them out." We are in a vicious educational circle.

But can schools and education authoritles be anything else but reactionary, antiquated, authoritarian and classoriented as long as society exists?

In the following chapters criticism of the education system is consistently turned into social criticism and a thorough reform of the schools is demanded as part of a reform of society.

The authors make a number of well thought out and practical proposals for a truly democratic educational system and are well aware of the verlety of problems involved and the long path ahead of them. In this respect their work far exceeds Lehmann's both in quantity and

Are the facts set out really symptomatic of our present school system? The academic.

and can only be regretted by any responsible educationalist

But once again it can be seen how dangerous pars pro toto conclusions can be when single events or individual situations at schools are turned into generalities and applied to our whole education system.

The authors would not dispute the fact that there are not only a large number of truly democratic and "progressive" teachers at our schools but also occasionally more human education authorities than the ones mentioned.

But if this hard-hitting analysis was meant to shake us out of a self-satisfied, everything-is-all-right attitude towards education and draw our attention to current and permanent problems, the authors have done a good job and it is this that they were probably trying to achieve above all else.

Even though schools are not the chief factors determining the future - otherwise we should long ago have had a Third World War following on from the teachings of schools in the Third Reich - it is of great importance to us all to aim for a better education system. And let us not forget that the road is not only long but that parents and teachers are actually our Heinz Fäh (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 6 July 1971)

Lowly educated earn the least, survey shows

survey conducted by the Statistics A Bureau in Düsseldorf on the connections between education and income shows the truth of the old saying "the stupid stay poor".

Sixty-seven per cent of untrained workers with an elementary school education have a net monthly income of less than eight hundred Marks.

It only takes a successful apprenticeship period to bring most workers with an elementary school education (55 per cont) over the eight hundred Mark level. Only 21 per cent of the workers who have gone through vocational college carn

less than eight hundred Marks a month. Few people with no more than an elementary school education can hope to earn a net wage of more than 1,800 Marks. Only 0.5 per cent of the workers at this wage level have an elementary school education without a subsequent apprenticeship and only two per cent ith an apprenticeship

Nine per cent of this wage group are workers with the lower and 28 per cent with the higher school leaving certificate. Engineers and employees who have completed university courses have most chance of reaching this top salary range with thirty and forty percent resepectively.

Statisticians state however that the amount of monthly income is not de pendent only on a person's school education. There are also glaring regional differences.

Whatever region a person lives in and whatever education he had, there is still a clear difference in male and female incomes. To earn a relatively large sum of money in the Federal Republic, you therefore have to be a man and an Peter W. Schroeder

(Münchner Merkur, 3 July 1971)

Full agreement on future career

Darents usually agree with their chil- meant to test the value of the career dren's chosen career, according to a survey conducted by the Nuremberg-based Federal Institute of Labour among secondary school children who were about to go out to work.

about to go out to work.

Only twelve per cent of the pupils interviewed did not agree with their parents over their choice of career.

Josef Stingl, the head of the Institute, stated that the survey had also been

advisory service.

As the professional world is becoming increasingly complicated, he said, parents and children must be given as much good information as possible when the time came to choose a career.

The Federal Institute of Labour awarded prizes to 315 of the interviewed sample whose names had been picked out of a hat. ... (Suddentscha Zeitung, 6 July 1971)

French to replace SCIENCE English as second

nouncing the decision in Bonn, hi

given due attention."

There are about 700,000 students

streams at existing high school

attracting the mounting inter a parents, Filbinger stated.

Spanish High School

attached to the town's high school.

normal West German class of this state

ard. All lessons, apart from German, w

Concerned about the education

vanced German classes.

Nobel prizewinners discuss language general problems at Lindau The Federal states have decided French should be taught as the foreign language at high school

mouncing the decision in Bonn, by Minister Hans Filbinger of Baden tembers stated that an agreement to effect would soon be signed. Up to the Hamburg Agreement has applied English or Latin has been the first for the common good of humanity and not for war.

A conference is held by its members every year. This year's, the 21st, will be The question of language teaching also discussed by the Franco-West man consultation committee man consultation committee. shown their promise to attend short-

In his capacity as the Federal public's cultural affairs envoy, Heat problem of language teaching half solved according to their wishes.

French delegates have long claimed the order in which languages were in the Federal Republic violated their of the Franco-West German Treats. of the Franco-West German Treaty, such personal contact with them.

pecially as German can be chosen at the year, for the seventh time, the

first foreign language in France.

Efforts to introduce French as their local for physics. But their lectures foreign language failed in the past been did not deal with purely scientific matters of opposition from Hamburg and kes - politics and the arts were also dis-Hamburg took the standpoint that a cased.

randoury took the standpoint that it halks used and understood internationally.

Filbinger said in Bonn that it halks possible, thanks to Chancellor III Brandt's efforts, to overcome the objections expressed by Hamburg and Bella.

The culture now reader "The flet fat.

The ruling now reads: "The first Centre in Geneva decided to build aneign language is to be a modern least other far larger accelerator to supplement or Latin. The demands of the status the one already existing in Geneva. The ed school system in the Federal Repts arguments for and against had been and the possibilities of transferring far thoroughly examined before any decision one type of school to another must was taken,

The lecture given by Professor Ragnar Frisch of Oslo was part of the worldwide both France and the Federal Repli-studying respectively French or Gent attempt to make the arts more mathe-

The introduction of French in The introduction of French mp.
school and elementary school classes to an urgent reform programme that can the establishment of Germanical be utilised in decisions affecting all branches of society. On the one hand we are now faced with mortant environmental factors that had

(Suddentsche Zeitung, 7 lat 100) ben almost completely ignored up to a short time ago. . On the other hand, the worldwide rature of the basic issues and the close

opens at Bad Driburg sollen in political clashes today. conscion between them are often for-All this demands a radical rethinking The first high school for the children with of foreign workers will open the August in Bad Driburg. The high school for the children with class of thirty Spanish children with the thild States spoke of his work as had of the thirty spanish children with the thild states spoke of his work as

had of the Pugwash Movement. The The curriculum will be the same and Proposite Movement tries to draw scient-

held in Rumania. Nuclear scientists always used to be in the majority but now more members are biologists and so-

At private meetings, to which the press is not admitted, they can freely express their personal opinions and cannot be called to account for them afterwards,

The Pugwash Movement is trying to protect humanity from the threat of atomic, bacterial and chemical warfare and suggests to various governments ways in which they could solve the most important problems of our age.

Professor Rudolf Mössbauer of Munich stuck to questions of physics in his lecture on crystal analysis. X-rays can now be used to determine the atomic structure of crystals.

The intensities of the refracted rays are measured and a comparison of the various intensitles allows scientists to draw conclusions as to the crystal's molecule

Professor Charles Townes of Berkeley, California, spoke of recent discoveries in inter-stellar space. About ten per cent of the space in our galaxy is taken up by dust-clouds that darken its centre and a large section of the actual Milky Way.

Infra-red rays and radio-waves with a far greater frequency than visible light can easily penetrate clouds of this type. Technicians working with scientists on this problem are able to provide ways of seeing through these clouds into the centre of our galaxy as well as examining the composition of these dust-clouds.

A large number of molecules have been found in this way in inter-stellar space. These include hydrogen, ammonia, for-maldehyde, methylalcohol and a number of carbohydrates.

We do not yet know whether life can form in the universe and, if so, how easily. Professor Paul A.M. Dirac of Cambridge, England, discussed the ques-tion of whether it had been created by a god at the end of his excellent lecture on the fundamental problems of physics.

No reliable answers have been found for many questions that have puzzled

mankind for centuries when only philosophical methods have been used. Three of these questions are: "Is there

such a thing as causality?", "Are time and space infinite?" and "Is there an ethereal atmosphere? "

The theory of quantum mechanics propounded by Nobel Prizewinner Professor Heisenberg in 1925 provides answers that are to a certain extent satisfactory though not totally con-The answers now given to these ques-

tions are based on current knowledge and are only provisional. They may be subject to changes in future as our knowledge becomes more complete.

These difficulties have been worrying physicists for about the past forty years but despite all their calculations no real progress has been made.

Dr H. Woltereck (Lübecker Nachrichten, 6 July 1971)

Nobel prizewinners appeal for greater scientific freedom

Tobel Prizowinners Ragnar Frisch of Oslo, Werner Heisenberg of Munich and Hannes Alfven of the United States have called for greater social responsibility from scientists and closer cooperation with politicians.

At the Nobel Prizewinners congress in Lindau Alfven said that scientists should e given more encouragement to direct their scientific work for the common good of mankind and not for purposes of

They should bear in mind the social consequences of their actions, discuss ways in which their discoveries can be put to the best use with the least disadvantage and recommend these to politicians.

Professor Heisenberg regretted the current unfortunate trend where scientists were tempted to do their work without demanding any guarantees in exchange.

They must for instance ask themselves whether proton accelerators for the study of particles with a voltage running into thousands of millions are strictly necessary in view of the fact that energy is now being changed into material and new particles are no longer being developed. Because of the high costs involved,

projects of this type can only be conducted at a European or international level after consultations with political committees, as the Nuclear Research Centre in Geneva shows.

When it comes to the political decision on the location of new proton accelerators, they must be distributed fairly evenly throughout Europe.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 July 1971)

Mössbauer told the congress that there

are two ways of doing this. Firstly,

Noise research calls for inter-disciplinary cooperation

Physical measurements alone are unable to give any conclusive information on the effects noise has on people and the extent to which it is harmful to

Sociological and psychological factors must also be examined. Medical noise research must be conducted on the basis of inter-disciplinary cooperation, Professor August Wilhelm von Eiff of Bonn told the annual general assembly of the Research Association in Essen.

Purely physical noise measurement can of course give some information on the problem. Tests near Farnborough air field showed that when in buildings people looked upon the sound of helicopters as noise even when it did not exceed fifty decibels. Once the human guinea pigs left the building they were prepared to accept noise levels of up to seventy decibels.

Tests of this type are much more informative when linked with sociological methods.

Scientists have not yet been able to obtain any conclusive results in the field of noise research. Noise does not lead to a reduction of performance in all cases.

That does not however rule out the possibility that mental work can be disturbed considerably by noise. Only recently it was reported that a contestant at the World Chess Championships lost is concentration because the hotel room in which he was playing a match was too noisy. His opponent was hard of hearing and remained unaffected.

Medical research long ago concluded that noise could lead to temporary vegetative reactions as well as ear damage.

A research team from this country recently managed for the first time to measure the active potential of the acoustic nervous system without using surgery. This was achieved with the aid of what are called palate registration elec-

But a field study and a hospital test has shown that deafness among the ciderly, though long dismissed as a natural physio-logical phenomenon, is due to a large extent from the effects of noise.

In more recent investigations researchers have examined the effects of various degrees of noise on the individual vegelative functions and an electroencephalo-

Experiments on animals have also allowed scientists to measure the direct reactions of various brain structures to noise and examine morphological changes histologically.

Russian researchers have found that an intensive noise level of 95 decibels leads not only to serious damage to the hearing of white rats but can also cause changes in the brain with unforeseen con-

The results of animal experiments confirm the belief that the origination of high blood pressure and arteriosclerosis is helped when a person is subjected to noise for long periods.

The Russian experiments seem to suggest that many of the effects of noise on the brain can, with the methods at our disposal today, only be recorded in their mental correlations, that is as subjective symptoms.

The Research Community's committee

investigating problems of noise was faced with the problems already described. It can easily be understood why they came to the conclusion that the research it was backing should not only provide material comparable to that produced abroad but should also promote inter-disciplinary cooperation as its contribution to the present fight against noise.

Dr Renate I. Mreschar (Der Tagesspiegel, 3 July 1971)

be taken by Spanish teachers. Don Antonio Regueiro-Diaz, a Spanish professor and priest who runs a burst for the care of his fellow-countryment between the care of the microcosm despite the processes involving the between the care of the microcosm are of the microcosm despite the processes involving the between the care of the microcosm despite the processes involving the between the care of the microcosm despite the Dortmund, was the prime mover bear are of far greater importance in macroscopically recorded phenomena

foreign children who often speak well anguages though master neither of the and only rarely complete their school successfully in the Federal Republic, we substances such as proteins.

than was once thought.

professor had already set up six Spans and hormones is known.

elementary schools in North Rhineste arrangement of atoms is now phalia before advancing to a high span to play a decisive part along with the best elementary schoolchildren.

The best elementary schoolchildren arrangement of atoms is now phalia before advancing to a high span to play a decisive part along with the number of the statement of the sta be able to start at the Spanish high series and composition. Because of the in Bad Driburg on 16 August. After the should have reached a substances have not been examined where they can be integrated into their smallest detail.

the 21st Congress of Nobel Prize-

and has attacked the educations advantages faced by these children.

He is supported by both the German and Spanish authorities.

German and Spanish authorities. (Die Welt, 6 July 191 Constructed crystals and scientists can analysis of complicated crystals.

X-rays employed to determine crystal structure

then note the direction in which they are

The intensities of the refracted rays are compared, allowing scientists to draw certain conclusions about crystal structure especially where the structure is relatively simple as with cooking salt.
What actually happens is that the geometric position of the atoms causing the refraction are calculated.

Complicated structures such as proteins containing thousands or tens of thousands of atoms per molecule demand more than a measurement of intensity if the exact order of atoms is to be determined.

The phases of the refracted rays must be known and used in calculations. The experimental determination of these phases is the central problem in the

heavier atoms can be included in the crystal and the crystal examined with X-rays or neutron rays before and after this occurs. This procedure can only be used in a limited number of cases. It cannot be used when the crystals are too

large.
The other method is more complicated and is based mainly on the use of rays with a wavelength of one Angstrom or less. This wavelength should be close to that of the atoms or nuclei specially included in the crystal. The Fe 57 iron isotope was most suited for this purpose, Mössbauer said.

If all these conditions are met, the structure of the biologically important protein molecules can be determined experimentally.

Mössbauer stressed however that even with this modern method it would take at least twelve months before the structure of a complicated crystal could be analys-

Konrad Müller

(Stuttgarter Zeltung, 30 June 1971)

Playing the stock market is risky for the unknowing

Despite Volksaktlen (people's shares, offered on preferential terms to ship of an experienced legal mind workpeople in receipt of relatively small ncomes) and an ideology of prosperityfor-all, the stock exchange has remained for the major part of the population the unknown mysterious temple of Capi-

It is generally considered to be a market reserved for the initiated, where cool, calculating, money-minded people collect, who know all about businesses and known how to exploit industry to

Although there are about four and a half million shareholders in this country there is a general mistrust of the stock

Whenever the occasional scandal explodes on the stock market like a bomb. such as Boswau & Knauer, Sarotti or Merrill Lynch we hear comments such as "Monte Carlo without music" about the stock market.

In the end it is the mass of small shareholders who have to finance the profits of the few initiated since the short-circuited way to the sources of vital information is over the carpets of committee rooms and via advisory boards, but also across the floor of the stock ex-

change.

Before the common run of shareholders in shout changes in gets to know anything about changes in the level of profitability of a company, alterations to dividend levels, proposed mergers and the shifting of capital, chickens such as these have long since come home to roost in the committee rooms and around the advisory-board

At the stock exchange the professionals are able to scout around for the vital tips which only become common knowledge several days later. By the time the small shareholder gets cold feet about a rumour the professionals have been able to take evasive action.

This gap in information dissemination between the initiated and the outsiders can naturally never be completely bridged by rules and regulations.

Nevertheless the startling abuses are a thorn in the flesh of not only the legislators, but also many of the professionals at the stock exchange who dislike the bad reputation they give stockbroking and increase the danger of stricter govern-ment controls being imposed.

In Bonn too there is a climate of

opinion that says that there should be a kind of "traffic police" at the stock exchange and that it would be better if this were run by the affected insiders than if new bureaucratic offices were set

However, when even members of the stock-exchange committee of experts with Professor Porberg in their midst are supposed to be on the lookout for voluntary reform methods and consider the reservations and hesitation of the legislators in this direction as "a crumbling of State authority" (according to Professor Stützel) and prefer a private solution only because of the qualifications of civil servants there must be some doubt about the chances of success the do-it-yourself method will

Doubts about the actual intention to break down at least partially the ad- now than at the turn of the year if the vantage in the acquiring of information that insiders enjoy lead the involved outsider to believe that the whole work of reform is in the doldrums.

The chemicals industry in this and other countries has got into difficulties This is in direct contrast to the hurlyand is facing a structural crisis which results largely from the building up of burly, which the Forberg reformers with their euphoric ideas found in November excessive production capacity at factories 1970. They foresaw an independent in- during the economic boom.

ship of an experienced legal mind working on the stock market no later than spring 1971.
But first there were setbacks. The

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Federal state watchdog authorities were not prepared to go along with their ideas that the admitting agencies on the stock market that already existed should be active in this direction on their own voluntary initiative and without any legal contract

Now in fact the private associations in the credit business are to fill the gap and ask the stock markets to implement test commissions to judge possible abuses by the initiated.

But now that eight months of the test period approved by the legislators for the realisation of voluntary controls have elapsed it seems that all the pace has gone out of the programme of reform work. But with undiminished optimism those

involved have granted themselves leave until November to get a working system of regulations ready for presentation. But already there are impatient voices

making themselves heard in the Economic Affairs Ministry. Rumours in Bonn say that a balance sheet will be drawn up in October at the latest. At that time the Forberg researchers

will have to present the government with a credit and debit account of the position of the initiated on the stock market.

On the account are for instance the legal organisations which will give decisions on the reports of the economic checkers whenever it is suspected that someone with inside information is mis-

WUV, Wertpapierkundendienst-Über-wachungs-Verein (Share customer-service watchdog association), as Professor Stützel, a member of the commission, dubbed it, cannot function if outsiders of the illustrious stock market society obviously make the commandments of the decent businessman their own.

olders of shares in West German

companies can look back on the

development of their holdings in the past

six months with a general air of content-

Certainly the initial boost to shares was

followed by a period of greater inactivity.

Stock market levels rose from the end of last year to mid-February 1971 by twen-

ty per cent. They then fell back by eight

But there remains an encouraging profit of eleven per cent over the half-year. This

must be taken as a satisfactory develop-

ment in the light of the complaints of

high overheads that are repeatedly being put out by companies, in a period which

at a time when the government and the

measures to cool down the economy (tax

Scarcely any other six-month period

has seen such a differentiation in inter-

For instance, the shares of the chem-

icals companies (BASF, Bayer and

Hoechst) are for the most part cheaper

dividends paid out are not taken into

nationally recognised standard values as

increases and a credit squeeze).

the past half-year.

consideration.

Bank of Issue have been carrying out

seen an upvaluation of the Mark and

per cent.

Stocks and shares ownership Stocks and shares ownership in every 100 households Beginning 1970 Distribution Stocks and Shares (As in 1970) Kin percentages at a l Civil servents & 28 State employees Agricultural workers Pensioners etc. funds Labourers

Nevertheless at the moment nothing about specific signatures in the case of limited companies and banks has penetrated as far as the Ministry of Economic Affairs in Bonn.

Stock exchange professionals would be expected to sign a delcaration that they would not "at any time nor in any way exploit information given them in con-fidence which could influence the movement of company shares and which they have learned by virtue of their position for their own advantage, nor for the advantage of any third party, nor would they indirectly cause confidential information to be used by any other person to such ends.1

The readiness of companies to accept reforms in this direction, as committee member Professor Stützel has found out, can be read in the preparedness that was shown twelve months ago to accept the introduction of a fifty-Mark serialisation on the stock markets.

Even though experience may have taught the Forberg reformers that the readiness of many company boards of directors may have been of no more than a rhetorical nature, there is an overwhelming feeling among the old-timers that people's trust in company shares must be strengthened.

It appears that often reforms are not carried out because of a lack of in-

Stock market up

11 points in first

half of 1971

It is almost inevitable that in the

current year those stock-market investors

who have put their money in chemicals

will face lower dividends than they have

had in recent years, especially as the companies reported that in the first few

months of this year they suffered a

But this is not a general situation in

industry in the Federal Republic. Accord-

ing to the Bundesbank in Frankfurt many

companies in the period January to June

It seems that in electronics companies

above all there has been a good deal of

consolidation in the past six months and

the precarious situation with regard to

profits has been overcome satisfactorily.

This is probably particularly true of Siemens from whom a very pleasing half-yearly report is expected in the near

future. Their shares stand at 212.50

Marks at present, considerably higher than the end-of-year figure of 183.50.

For Veba too it seems that the favoura-

ble development profit-wise that was

chalked up last year will be carried over

cutback in profits.

dependent political ideas on the pri those who are affected.

Nevertheless the reformers are claims and the same fident that their suggestions will approved in the end. They have to optimism on the assumption that they are trying to reach are clever and to know that with a Social for crat/Free Democrat coalition governs in power no signatures will be acres from insiders if these are intended as the destriction in the credit houses of the Bank of Issue and the credit houses of the Bank of Issue and the credit houses of the Bank of Issue and the credit houses Nevertheless the reformers at a from insiders if these are intended at clash drastically.

Damocles is hanging over all. This was is the possibility of legislation with the credit institutes consider the noises introduced that will blast the hidder comban from Frankfurt (the Runningham).

The criticism of a senseless control insiders by insiders is also rejected a independent judges would not permit family justice.

Whenever suspicions are well-forth insiders will decide whether action in be taken against insiders.

Time is pressing since no attent the government to bring about with accumulation in private hands will auth ed till the stock market is an openhood Rolf Dietrich Schoolt

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 June 1991)

Nor does RWE, the largest producers

electric current in the Federal Republication to have any worries about maintain

Profit expectations are none too

in the Federal Republic steel industry

1971. At the Thyssen foundries in

Preussag there could be a lowering

though at the last company meeting to of more modest dividends was carried

in whispers and the whole subject to

In recent weeks developments of

It has been foreign investors and

shareholders from this country

main who have been interested is

German shares. The smaller investor

this country has been more reserve

shirt on West German shares at

Continued on page 11

present moment?

treated with the greatest caution.

The same applies to Volkswa

dividends this year.

the Mark.

BUSINESS **Mundesbank's** hock therapy and industry

DIE WELT

There is likely to be a squeal of brakes adible from the direction of the bundesbank. This is the impression that was gained by leading representatives of Geman credit companies after the latest ound of talks with Bundesbank direc-

The Bank of Issue is all out to counter te inflation habit. The heads of the bank tensider a policy of tight credit - and had-to-come-by money is at the same

fig-leaf to cover up for abuses of the the situation purposely: they are ashamed, as barely as possible the Bundesbank wants to make a credit the Bundesbank wants to make a credit or Nor is anyone on the stock made crisis or at least bring about a condition likely to try to play for time. Time has where a lack of ready cash will kill heavy the wrong side and a "go slow" will demand. Credit houses, however, are achieve nothing while the said of worried about how they can get round a

areas of stock exchange dealing wide open headquarters) threatening. They consider this dose of medicine dangerous and an overdose lethal. But they are unable to offer any working alternatives to the classic, severe strictures which the Bank of Issue plans to impose.

The best they can do is point out that the natural healing processes of an overburdened industry and economy have already begun to take effect, at least as regards the latest economic data to be published, affecting the month of May and concerning incoming orders and productivity. These data show that the period of excessive demand is past, they

his undermines the arguments put out by the Bundesbank recently in their muchly report in an attempt to justify ing a high level of profitability affects: the credit squeeze, Their claim that the recent increases in the price of electric trad was towards another economic boom would no longer appear to hold

> Matribeless the Bank of Issue is pursuing its chosen course doggedly and will do so until the effect of the braking a become noticeable. The Bundesbank to been staring spell-bound at the spent of liquid cash in this country, the it sees as a source of inflationary

nating the Mark was unable to check VW has a large export market at therefore badly hit by the upvaluation ha brease in the volume of liquid cash alble in May. Statistical data for June ue not yet available.

Gamen companies are continuing to 1971 were able to get away with increasing their prices and thus preventing a further cutback in profite.

In recent weeks developments are companies are commanded by the process and thus preventing a further cutback in profite.

In recent weeks developments are companies are commanded by the process and thus preventing a quite stable and most shares have by the country of the favourable interest rates in the country of the country of the favourable interest rates in the country of countries. This means that a reverthe present trend is unlikely.

over the Bundesbank fears that homecomers" who want to convert Eurodollar credits into loans from banks will give a new impulse to expansion. precisely at this juncture that the

What are the reasons that prompt post ful stock-market gamblers to risk the sesbank plans to step in with its dictive policies. It is appealing to the not to replace every Eurodollar with a domestic loan, so that the The Bundesbank has now got me The Bundesbank has now got expensed with a domestic loan, so that the restriction fully operational. Its measure to cut down the amount of liquid or later and overall demand is checked available (for instance raising minimum on the credit market is cut on the credit market is cut on the case of massive withdrawals

of foreign exchange and a consequent threat of a credit crisis does the Bundesbank seem to be prepared to help out and even then not as a general rule but only in individual cases.

All in all we gain the impression that the Bundesbank is not particularly moved by the initial signs of financial troubles on which those involved in the economy keep harping, but that it is wilfully going to apply its stabilisation measures without regard to the warning calls of people, not all of whom can be accused of speaking from the point of view of vested

Fear of a crisis is undoubtedly one of those psychological instruments without which economic policymakers cannot get by. Economic affairs policies are to a large extent governed by psychological

But this does not mean that the Bundesbank's shock therapy should be taken any the less seriously. It is impossible to exclude the possibility that a change in the Bank of Issue's policy delayed too long would really lead to a crisis in the economy.

The consequences for the development of rates of interest must also be mentioned in connection with credit policies.

It would be illusory to imagine that the Bundesbank would do anything to check the acceleration in increases in interest rates that has been seen in recent weeks.

It is of little concern to the Bank of Issue whether the nominal interest rate on the market in fixed interest securities is eight per cent or 8.5.

It considers everything that quells the industrialists' desire to invest and checks demand right and just.

It works on the theory that fear of a crisis in economic development will check the room for manoeuvre for increasing prices in industry, that even higher interest rates will no longer be passed off and that the higher interest rates will thus no longer have the inflationary effect, that has been criticised by several parties.

Claus Dertinger (Die Well, 5 July 1971)

Continued from page 10

required bank reserves) have led to a hefty increase in rates of interest.

New loans with a nominal interest rate of eight per cent are now scarcely feasible. More expensive credit means additional costs for industry. But stockbrokers and their clients can see good in the action taken by the Bundesbank, and quite rightly so.

If the present restrictions imposed by the Bundesbank succeed in halting the inflationary spiral at last the Bank of Issue will have little hesitation in releasing the brakes to a certain extent.

But for the slock-market investor a turnround in credit policies means that he must have been involved previously with at least instalments.

Thus the spokesman of the Frankfurt banking house Gebrüder Bethmann hit the nail right on the head when he stated: "Fear of possibly arriving on the scene too late obviously brings about a steadyinfluence on the stock-market index."

There is no great raising of capital on the cards to upset the stock-market balance. The next great capital demand 206.3 million Marks.

The long-term beneficial effect on our stock market of Britain's entry to the Common Market should not be overlooked. It will lead to a liberalisation of the transfer of capital between the two countries.

We can be sure that the British will have an increased interest in West German shares, which have grown at above the EEC average. This would be a specific consequence of Britain's European pol-Klaus Martens icy. (Publik, 9 July 1971)

Preparing legislation to counter unfair monopolies is tough

bought up another or has embarked on some kind of cooperative scheme he does not become very excited about it, if it registers at all.

But when the same man shortly afterwards goes into a shop and fails to find the expected wide range of alternative products and that those for sale are probably of poorer quality than that to which he is accustomed and, moreover, are still too dear, this is far more likely to rouse his passions.

Nevertheless it is difficult for Mr Average Citizen to recognise that a close connection exists between these two factors and that they are indeed two sides of the same coin. He fails to realise that company mergers or cooperation can lead to the death of competitiveness.

The latest report by the Federal monopolies commission in Berlin deserves to be iven some attention when it states that present laws dealing with limitations of competitiveness "no longer guarantee the upholding and extension of the social-welfare, free-enterprise economy" in their present form.

Furthermore, the monopolies commission states, the present legislation is not a sufficient basis for it to do its work. In precise terms it states: The Federal propolies commission, which readily admits to being protector of competitiveness, sees this competitiveness endangered in large sectors of our economy.

It has raised the alarm and attempts by the Bonn government to cover up the failure of the monopolies commission with statements such as "the Kartellamt carried out its duties satisfactorily again last year" have not succeeded.

The warning words of the Federal monopolies commission have received a great deal of attention from the general public, and quite rightly so. A theme has been touched upon which is of fundamental significance for the healthy func-tioning of the social-welfare free-enterprise economy. Free enterprise is un-thinkable without life-giving rivalry. This alone gives the assurance that the varying requirements in the quality and price of goods are satisfied under optimum cond-

If competitiveness diminishes or is completely extinguished the whole system which depends on leaving the control of the economy to prevailing conditions within the economy is overclouded with a shadow of doubt. The alternative of no competitiveness at all is available for study in countries with a State-controlled economy, Supply and quality are poor.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs in Bonn is also of the opinion that there is no doubt that dangers exist for com-petitiveness and hence for the coninuance of free enterprise. These dangers arise from the increasing degree of concentration in the economy

According to a definition put out by Karl Schiller's Ministry this country's economy is at present in the fourth phase f an economic development which is marked by decreasing competitiveness, unlike the first and third phases, namely reconstruction and creation of a wider FFC market.

The Federal monopolies commission attests that mergers are being carried out mainly with an eye to the hotly contested international market, but the detrimental effects for competitiveness in this country should not be overlooked.

There is no doubt that the legislation for the maintenance of competitiveness which has its roots in the year 1958 offers insufficient protection against

When Mr Average Citizen reads in a these dangers. This cartel legislation pronewspaper that one company has vides weapons that are partly ineffectual against agreements between firms. But it provides no weapons at all for fighting a limitation of competitiveness through the buying up or merging of firms.

This is obviously because those who formulated the legislation were unable to foresee such dangers. These loopholes are now to be closed by a third amendment to the legislation, which is already on the Bundestag's agenda. It prescribes compulsory registration of company mergers for approval and in the most important cases could act as a preventive.

If the monopolies commission still shows concern it is because it considers the new legislation also has not enough teeth. It is particularly concerned that even in future there will be no effective

Roiner Giadt Anseiger

weapons against "agreed methods of procedure" between companies.

The monopolies commission had bitter experiences in this direction when trying to prevent price-fixing agreements be-tween firms. The Federal Supreme Court only underlined the monopolies commission's impotence.

The Social Democrats are wary of drawing the corresponding legal consequences of this for the sake of their coalition partner, the Free Democrats. Their worry that to give the amendment more teeth would lead to its being thrown out completely seems well found-

Professor Gilnther, the head of the monopolies commission, is also afraid that the amendment will have to go on a long painful journey through any number of Bundestag departments losing power all along the way.

When it is considered that the removal of the system of fixed prices for resale which was originally planned and which was designed to provide increased competitiveness was sacrificed on the altar of the Grand Coalition such worries are

Particularly on the industrialist wing of the opposition Christian Democrats the opponents of more powerful monopolies control have united their ranks. They see legal control of company mergers simply as 'a socialist instrument of power for meddling in the economy".

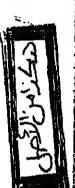
However, it is more appropriate to consider the planned amendments as a factor for creating more ordered policies which will lead to greater competitiveness without which the free-enterprise economy cannot survive.

In the light of such auspices the chances of the Kartellamt fulfilling its legal responsibilities appear highly unfavourable especially when it is taken into account that only 80 of its 250 officials are confirmed advocates of company competitiveness.

Nor should we overlook the fact that in connection with such matters large sectors of the economy, starting with agriculture, including insurance and stretching to public companies, know no competitiveness and are proof from the controls and supervision of the monopolies commission.

Thus a great chasm is opened between the monopolies commission's duty to be guardian of competitiveness and the realities of the situation. This is all the more reason for paying great heed to the warning voices in Berlin.

Josef Rothe (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 9 July 1971)



buses project

Manta - finest Opel car, test drivers claim

DEUTSCHEZETUNG

anta is a fine-sounding name that is not to be found in a normal dictionary. It is the German name for an electric eel or sting ray.

For years the Americans have taken to naming their latest cars after exotic animals such as the impala, the mustang half seconds in the

Opel, established in 1826, were taken over in 1929, at the start of the Depression, by the Americans and are now a division of General Motors.

Under US management the German market has been shrewdly assessed and Opel have succeeded in manufacturing long runs of efficient small and family

Opel have maintained their good domestic record. Last year the number of private cars newly registered increased by 14.4 per cent on everage over the year before. Opel's home sales increased by 16.5 per cent, exports on the other hand having declined.

Kadett (402,000 units) and Rekord (263,000 units) models account for the majority of the 820,000 Opels, including vans and lorries, that rolled off the assembly lines last year.

The Kadett and the Rekord are the mainstay of the Russelsheim and Bochum works. Of the Manta one test driver said that it was the finest Opel ever manufactured. He may have been right. This article aims to deal more with performance and comfort

The Manta is available in a variety of versions and with a choice of three different engines. There are eight versions in all, all with the same wheelbase, the same interior and the same bodywork.

The price range starts at 8,270 Marks for the standard model with the 1,600-cc engine developing 68 horse power.

This standard version is also available with a more powerful, eighty-horse-power 1,600-cc engine and with the 1,900-cc engine developing ninety horse power.

The same engines are available for the de luxe version, which starts at 8,719

The SR is a good deal more expensive, and available only with the eighty-horse-power engine at 9,118 and the ninetyhorse-power engine at 9,782 Marks. The most expensive and best-equipped model is the version tested.

To begin with it is worth noting that the difference in price between the various engines is slight. The extra cost of the eighty-horse-power engine for the standard model is a mere 166 Marks and the ninety-horse-power 1.9-litre engine costs only another 300 Marks.

The relatively little extra the extr horse power costs is a result of years of and a half to fourteen litres per hundred

long-run manufacture of all three engines. kilometres (twenty miles to the Imperial It is always a gratifying feeling for the buyer of a new car to know that the engine he is buying has proved its worth, I am inclined to recommend potential Manta-buyers to opt for the most powerful engine.

This not only gives one the pleasant feeling of enjoying a reserve of power that is a genuine safety factor. The motorist also has the feeling that he can accelerate if he feels like doing. He does (ten Imperial gallons), which restricts the

flat out all the time.

brass tacks, the 68-horse-power moaccelerates to sixty from a standing start in seventeen seconds or so (which is not at all bad). I clocked a fraction under twelve and a nine ty-horse-power version of the Manta which is undoub tedly a sporting

The works top speed of the 68horse-power engine is 95 miles an hour, as against 101 for the eighty-horsepower engine and 105 for the ninety-

The test car did slightly better, its word needs saying about the Manta's ninety-horse-power engine clocking an average top speed of 172.3 km/h, or a Opel tradition the Manta has independent fraction over 106 miles an hour.

The Manta is a little faster than its stable-mate the Ascona, which has the same engines. The extra is the result of the better aerodynamics of its coupe

A good 170 kilometres an hour out of minety DIN horse power for a four-seater model is not to be sneezed at these days. The higher price of the Manta SR is the result of an abundance of extras nearly all

steering wheel and a rev counter.

dangerously high and a red zone above

Welcome rev counter

drive at a fair speed and welcome the rev

tion. Driven to the full in mountainous

to offer in terms of performance.

While on the subject of performance a

Manta's range somewhat.

after it as well as possible.

of which I consider to be useful. G ratings would do a tourer credit and They include, for instance, an improvthe Manta also behaves well on the ed, three-phase current dynamo, iodine borderline, gently and fairly harmlessly starting to slide. This also applies to wet headlights, a clock, a cigarette lighter, bonnet and boot lighting, three-point safety belts in front (good for Opell), radial-ply tyres (185s being better for the SR than the narrower 165s), four-spoke road surfaces.

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The Uniroyal radial tyres (185s, as already mentioned) with which the test SR than the narrower 165s), four-spoke sporting rims, a different, better-looking ed their part in achieving these most satisfactory results. The rev counter has a yellow zone between 5,600 and 6,200 rpm which is

Opel's Manta

Opel tradition the Manta has independent

comes as a great surprise in view of the scepticism of old about rigid axles and

he suspension of previous Opel models.

ing is excellent, particularly on long, fast

suspension in front and a rigid but

Optional extras include a differential for 250 Marks, which is not too much for intended to indicate that the rev count is a new car. A differential is good at coping with the occasional difficulties a rigid 6,200 revs which is the upper limit. Any more and the engine will be in serious

axle may present, too.

The Manta's gearbox is good, the change is swift and the distances between A fully automatic three-speed gearbox is available for an additional 850 Marks but the power loss is considerable.

BY Table trade boomed and two-fine DKWs ranging from the RT 125, based a 1937 model, to the later two-cylindar the power loss is considerable.

RT 350 rolled off the assembly line sain. the power loss is considerable.

Automatic transmission adds a couple of seconds or so to the time the Manta Buyers of a nippy-looking coupe that accelerates to sixty from a standing start, in twelve and a half seconds will probably takes to accelerate from nil to sixty and docks three miles an hour or so off the The Manta rates as a four-seater but

counter as a means of utilising the like all two-door convertibles and a engine's power to the full and looking number of family saloons there is a limit to the amount of room available in the Performance brings us to fuel consump-Motorists who drive with their arm

> seat back cannot afford to be taller than five seven or so if passengers the same size are to have leg-room behind Another drawback of the Manta that is

Driven a little less wildly it makes do with between eleven and thirteen litres typical of a convertible is that there is a fairly large blind spot when the driver cranes his neck before any typical of a convertible is that there is a survives, having passed on, together will zwelrad Union, to Fichtel & Sachs. (22 to 26 mpg). This is not all that little cranes his neck before, say, turning into a but hardly too much for what the SR has major road,

This is one of the prices that has to be What would be good would be a larger paid for a sporting, coupe look. The boot, tank. The tank only holds 45 litres or so on the other hand, provides as much luggage space as that of a saloon.

Richard von Frankenberg (Doutsche Zeitung, 9 July 1971)

Fifty years of TECHNOLOGY

DKW motorbik MAN works on gas-driven

o one seems to know exactly all but some time this year is difficient auniversary of DKW, a house!

everywhere.

It all began in 1921 when Jörgen Sol hall have working on what proRasmussen, a Dane living in Sale as a be a major contribution to
commissioned an auxiliary cycle are position of the environment. Their
from Hugo Ruppe, the well-known i use is to perfect a propulsion system
signer.

"DKW, das Kleine Wunder (the lightwold around us.
wonder), goes uphill like others the contribution to promising region of the environment of the contribution to dangerous in the event of accidents. When they are damaged they are damag

wonder), goes uphill like others of the state of the stat

also pioneered the scooter, which position transport, "is a project that resurrected as the Hobby, with automit good well come to a swift and satistransmission, after the Second World's falory conclusion. Our present diesel-(though with little success).

There was no stopping the Dani grat the drop of a hat."

owned firm based in Zschopau, Sanz Her Köhl went on to say that he was DKW were the world's largest modern was referred to not private transport

manufacturers in the twenties and rest undertakings would follow suit. "Munich supreme in the thirties. By 1921; taxis," he added, "could one day fill up hundred thousand engines had rolled at the corporation gasworks, too,

This would represent a substantial This would represent a substantial model joined the ranks of single-cylinds anospheric pollution. Natural gas engines bikes. It was air-cooled to begin the mild between skety and ninety per cent later water-cooled. ks noxious exhaust fumes than convenlater water-cooled. Pressed-steel frames, simpler to was final combustion engines.

extremely civilised rear axle.

The road-holding of the new Manta facture than the tubular steel vant. The most serious problem at present is were soon a regular features of DK to accommodate sufficient fuel in the vehicle to permit a viable range. This Zschopau, which joined Auto Union; problem was dealt with by Dr Hans Moll,

On poor and bumpy roads you do, of course, notice that the rear axle is a rigid 1932 (already having ventured into me axle; the rear end can hardly fail to jump a little. Yet on good roads the road-holdcar munufacture), was an early supper of motorcycle racing.

Before the war DKW dominated ac n most classes. The climax came with

Ewald Kluge won the Manx TI #1 DKW in 1938. In racing DKW were linked mich with great names among drivers such a

those of Bernd Rosemeyer, Tou by hofer, Arthur Geiss, Wilhelm Hen, H.P. Müller and Heiner Fleischmann but 🕬 with famous designers such as Ed Neumann-Neander and Richard Kilcha The war came as all the more of a blow.

Motorcycles continued to be manufactured in Zschopau and are once more among the world's best. MZ is their brand name.

It was not until 1949 that DKW p going in this country again - in kgs stadt. It was not long before the two wheel trade boomed and two-sinits

The old name gained a new reputation as prize after prize was won. One and in only recall Siegfried Wünsche and in many wins on the Singing Circular St. his three-cylinder 350-cc racer.

Up to 8,000 motorcycles a month manufactured but the crunch came in it mid-fiftles when sales of two-wheels

Neither the change-over to mopa production nor the Zweirad Union me relatively outstretched and thus slide the and the end was in sight for two-strell in 1958 were able to reverse car engines too.

When Rasmussen died in Denmat 1964 genuine DKW motorcycles well longer in production. Yet the old

It grieves lovers of the old DKW to 2 their old emblem on motorcycles boss ing Sachs engines (even though they at no disgrace to the name). But the days are over and one can but be grateful to Sachs for doing credit to a grand of (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitof für Deutschland, 30 June 1914) name.

"This, then, is why we are working particularly intensively on problems relat ing to the transportation and utilisation deep-frozen liquid natural gas. In practical trials we are relying on the cooperation of Munich corporation tran-

MAN research engineers and scientists reckon the development of a liquid natural gas engine to be the cheapest and most realistic solution of the exhaust problem at present in sight

In all probability it would take no more than a tenth of the price of a new bus to convert conventionally-powered vehicles to the new system.

The conventional fuel tank is replaced by a cryotank as used in space rockets and missiles. The liquid natural gas, consisting of roughly 95 per cent methane, is stored in the cryotank at a temperature of minus 160 degrees centi-

The liquid gas evaporates in a heat exchanger and is a gaseous fuel by the time it reaches the carburettor. Air and gas clearly mix well and the relationship of hydrogen to carbon in methane is also



Karmann Beetle buggies

Karmann, manufacturers of the Italian-designed Karmann Ghia sports version of the Volkswagen, have started series production of buggles, the GF and the AHS Imp. Beetle buggles and components are sold and serviced by Volkswagen dealers. Both models weigh a mere 600 kg (1,320lb) and the 44-hp VW engine accelerates to sixty from a standing start in seventeen seconds. The top speed is a good eighty miles an hour and in first gear the buggy negotiates a seventy-per-cent gradient. Karmann buggles are not cheep, though. They cost between 8,800 and 9,100 Marks.

thing that is growing increasingly essential in built-up areas and conurbations.

Liquid natural gas propulsion is not the only clean-air system under consideration at MAN research facilities. Gas turbines, for instance, which work on an entirely different principle, seem particularly like-

ly to comply with clean air regulations.

Gas turbine engines are extremely powerful and likely to be limited to heavy goods vehicles, though. MAN already have the first German prototypes on the roads.

The Stirling engine, a piston engine with external combustion, also deserves a mention. The composition of its exhaust

The upshot is clean combustion, some- and the level of noise are both decidedly an improvement on the diesel engine.

Last but not least there is electric power, which has no exhaust problem whatsoever. A first trial bus has been in use in Koblenz since February. The handicap continues to be the low storage capacity of batteries.

Yet in relation to liquid natural gas all these alternatives at present have the disadvantage that they are either too expensive as yet or unlikely to be a real success before the second half of the lecade. The ice-cold natural gas engine is thus the hot favourite for the time being.

Claus Höhne (Münchner Merkur, 7 July 1971)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

One of the world's top ten

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OUR WORLD

Wolfenbüttel chemist's one-man development aid scheme

Suddeursche Zeinung

Recently Gustav Hannel, proprietor of modest-sized chemist's shop in Wolfenbüttel, the Engel Apotheke, completed the biggest contract of his life, sending between six and seven tons of medicine worth 200,000 Marks to Argen-

The fact that the business was reckoned up in tons and that he will not receive one Pfennig for it does not disturb Gustav Hannel any. It is his hobby to be the international chemist's shop for the

it all began seven years ago. Hannel asked several hospitals of tropical medicine to collect some rare herbs with medicinal properties for him. The reply came that he should first of all send the hospitals any surplus medicines he had.

Gustav Hannel took this request so much to heart that he now sends medicines all over the world for free. Their total value is between 700,000 and one million Marks per year, twice as high as the turnover of his business.

In the beginning he used the worldwide connections of the Lions International Club. But in 1969 he went independent and formed his own registered company Intermedica.

He collects his supplies from colleagues in other chemist shops, doctors, who are flooded with free samples of drugs from manufacturers and the manufacturers themselves.

At the outset he appealed for surplus medicaments in medical magazines, but now, according to his business manager

n assistant Catholic priest has called

A for a crusade against the greatest evil

of our age. His speech was not made from the pulpit but rather in the market place

- in the pop world of the young. And the

symbol of the crusade is not the Cross

but a stylised sun, like the international

Ursula Schäfer, "Intermedica has become so well-known that everything functions smoothly without any effort."

Ursula Schäfer keeps accurate records of in-coming and outgoing medicine. For instance in May Intermedica received thirteen packets containing 116 kilograms of medicine. Wolfenbüttel Hospital alone was responsible for 22 kilograms of this. In 1970 Frau Schäfer registered a total of 3,542 kilos of medicine.

Not only do the donors send valuable drugs for this development aid pro-gramme but they also provide two Marks per packet for handling.

Incoming parcels are sorted out in a house opposite the Engel Apotheke and listed alphabetically. Every Monday and Thursday afternoon the operation swings into action and pensioners, housewives and schoolchildren, sometimes just three, but other times as many as sixteen, tear open the parcels and redistribute the drugs that are to be sent out. For their services they receive no pay nor any reward. The operation is supervised by Gustav Hannel and a vet.

On Saturday afternoons youth groups come from several outlying districts. They spend the night at the youth hostel (paid for by the local council) and continue their work on the Sunday.

The main customers for the medicines are the underdeveloped countries of South America, Africa and East Asia, particularly India. They go to hospitals, emergency children's villages or local humanitarian societies.

One drawback is that the drugs can only be sent to places where there is a German speaking doctor, so that the dosage and application instructions can be read. Often the person in question is a doctor from this country who has been

sent out under the development aid scheme. Some of them who have set up their own hospitals have become regular

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

clients of Gustav Hannel,
Intermedica usually enlists the direct help of governments and embassies so that customs formalities can be waived.

Drugs are only sent when they are asked for. Those most frequently required are to combat stomach and intestinal complaints and tropical sicknesses such as malaria, tuberculosis and leprosy.

Mountainous areas have a greater requirement of drugs to combat colds, and drugs for circulatory disorders as well as vitamin preparations are in constant demand. What is not needed is medicine to combat the diseases of the prosperous, diabetes and heart disease for instance.

The massive order from Argentina came with the support of the government cooperating with the Society for German-Argentinian Cooperation (FAAG) in Buenos Aires and the VDA Society for German Cultural Relations Abroad (based in Munich). It is intended for German exiles living amid discomfort in this part of South America.

Against ageing

The large order included 120 kilograms of medicine to counter the effects of ageing, six hundred kilos of anti-cold medicine, 150 kilos of medicaments to fight rheumatism and three hundred kilos of vitamins. This consignment will of vitamins. This consignment will be picked up by an Argentinian government

But most other supplies have to be limited because of the high freight costs. Intermedica has sufficient medicaments and three times as many orders for them, but lacks the cash for transportation. In 1970 the organisation run by six de-dicated people received 16,000 Marks in charitable contributions.

Gustav Hannel has knocked on the Bonn door and asked for help, but so far in vain: "They praised our virtue, but it has to remain its own reward," he said.

Josef Schmidt (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2 July 1971)

Swiss priest triggers off anti-drugs campaign

emblem of the pacifist movement. First of all Father Flury had hundreds Singers, actors, athletes and major of medallions with the sun symbol mintcompanies have shown an interest in the new style anti-narcotics campaign launched by the Swiss priest Alfred Flury, 37, which has now spread to the Federal Republic and got off to a bang amid considerable publicity. tics team trainer, who distributed these hippy symbols as well as tie-pins, match-boxes and car stickers with the symbol of Father Flury is not ignorant when it light. Industry was quick to join in the

comes to showbusiness. He is himself a successful songwriter, guitarist and pop-singer. With his song "Ich geh an deiner Seite" he was top of the pops for several new "market"

An apprentice mechanic gave the sing-ing priest the idea of wading into the fight against drugs through the normal channels of consumer society. The young lad ained to him: "They all laugh at me, because I don't turn on."

So Father Flury realised that drug taking is nothing but a stupid fad which can best be conquered by starting another, diagonally opposed fashion.

If turning on is in, the man of the church said, then tomorrow we must make it in to publicity and vociferously declare that we are against the dangerous

A renowned psychologist backed him up saying, "This is probably the only possibility for dealing with the drug fad that is likely to be successful."

ed. They were sold at five Swiss francs each and went like hot cakes. Then he enlisted the aid of several notables such as TV stars and the Swiss national gymnas-

Flushed with his successes Father Flury plans to extend his campaign to the



Federal Republic. He has set up his HQ in

The pop priest has arrived on the scene just in time. Munich police have recorded recently the first sulcides of drug addlets, and narcotics experts and the municipal narcotics advice centres have estimated that many more young people are now following the American pattern of start-ing with soft drugs and moving on to heroin. The American Mafia is now trying to organise the European drug business

from Munich under its own auspices. Already the emblem of the anti-drug movement is being brought out on T- shirts and sweaters inscribed "No drugs" by several West German firms who have a

Five per cent of the sale price goes as a licence royalty to Father Flury's fund. A well known sports clothing firm is planning to cooperate with the scheme. And Father Flury is hoping that he will soon be able to arrange for an entire Federal League football team to take the field in kit with the anti-drug symbol.

The Munich missionaries believe that it will soon be a fashion to be against drugs and it may become an ideology. Just as pop idols like Mick Jagger, John Lennon and drug-victim Jimi Hendrix made the drug cult popular so will famous anti-drug campaigners and singers create solidarity against this insidious menace, and proudly demonstrate their belief by wearing the anti-drug sign openly. You can be in for five Marks.

Profits from the no drugs business will be managed by a committee which has yet to be formed. Father Flury, who also puts the royalties from his records to social welfare purposes, would like to use the money mainly for financing youth homes and leisure centres, in which young people who are in danger of becoming drug dependents or are already addicted can be accepted.

Karl Stanklewitz (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, & July 1971) Berlin team

menace

investigates de Stuttgart athletics gala is no guarantee of Olympic Gold

is at to mention the spectators and

Then there is the men's 4 x 400 metre

15-year-old girl

championships

symulic championships in Schwäbisch-Gnied, winning four championship titles

his was awarded 73.75 points to win

Only on the horse, in which individual

to make up. Angelika came fifth.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 13 July 1971)

research group at the Instantian Forensic and Social Meters in the Instantian Series of Sunday, 11 July.

Berlin's Freie Universität has been in the line of the women's 800 metres in the since summer 1969 on a stand word of Sunday, 11 July.

Berlin's Freie Universität has been in the line of the women's 800 metres in the line of the w

The research team fears that it same repute, pulled it off. She was the current year there will be a further, increase in drug consumption. Then be than two minutes, breaking the tape of their two-year work have not it is hardly credible 1 min. 58.3 seconds. published as a report which raises. Two days beforehand Uwe Beyer of interesting points.

Their investigations involved 237 dain, 245 feet (74.90 metres) — also a them men, 72 of them were still redd record. them men, 72 of them women, with only a year to go to the Munich them drugtakers. There were men olympics these must surely be two likely them in the sixteen to twenty age; gold medalists for this country and one than any other headest. or other of our four 8,000-point deca-

More than half of the people quest thion specialists, one or other of this ed were scholars or students, but 31st country's pentathion girls, the unshake-civil servants, 33 workmen and approach the Frankfurt walker Bornard Nerticos and 27s. tices and 27 were in the so-called gais merich and Helde Rosendahl in the

what drugs did they takel was with two women sprinters capable of marijuana and hashish. The scale 11.2 seconds for the 100 metres and a were amazed to find that 51 per cel further two capable of 11.3 seconds the the men and 42 per cent of the we resulting relay combination may not only questioned had used hallucinogeak di win Olympic gold but also set up a new such as LSD. Sixteen per cent had is world record.

The regularity with which they be drugs varied considerably. The year drugtakers were more frequent come. of hashish and LSD.

The results of this investigational dominates gymnastics up the theory that beginning with his or LSD in puberty can lead to see championships discovered that the earlier the suited began their drugtaking the greater is likelihood that they would branched performer at the women's national later greater is suited by the suited branched by the suited by t into greater quantities of dops.

Berlin's researchers found out andmesseond place. thinking drug consumers considered as cotics to have a stimulating effect of thought processes, but that the effect of the drugs cut concentration and the drugs cut concentration and the individual championships. ability to control ideas so that theres little practical advantage in turning on thirdex-year-old Uta Schorn of TuS 04

Insight gained

Insight gained

Young hashish-takers denied that a tracking it helped them to prestige and aggressive tendencies and ideas, and brought about a last better insight into people, their was and topics of interest.

Insight gained

Who came third in the dympic combination with 71.15 points. The runner-up in the Olympic combination with 71.65 points was graceful and also came second in two other and bind at we events.

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Insight gained

Who came third in the Olympic combination with 71.15 points. The runner-up in the Olympic combination with 71.15 points. The runner-up in the Olympic combination with 71.65 points was graceful and also came second in two other and bind at we events.

Insight gained

In its attempts to find out the REGISTA wity people take drugs the team condi ed among other things that young want this deeper insight and expedi it from narcotics. They want to their field of experience.

Many of them feel hemmed in restricted and consider that drugs promit the best way to break out. They want widen their horizons and help personality unfold.

According to the Berlin team drugs! rarely taken as a means of protest.

Dieter Fitzal (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 3 July 15

Stiller State May a televiewer with personal relay team and meteoric Dieter Büttner with his 49.6 seconds for the 400 metres and Franz-Josef Kemper who regularly comes from behind to win the 800 metres. All seem good prospects for hurdles and Franz-Josef Kemper who silver or bronze medals.

Boundless optimism is unwise. The golden days of 1936 in Berlin (Gisela Mauermeyer, Tilly Fleischer, Karl Hein and Gerhard Stöck will be guests of honour at Munich; Hans Woellke was killed in action during the Second World War) are past history.

So are the gold and silver days of Rome in 1960 when Armin Hary reigned supreme in the 100 metres and the men's relay team beat the Americans, who were disqualified for a faulty change-over. It will be no easy job equalling these past

Standards have improved with a vengeance over the past decade. Entire squads of trainers and coaches have developed new training methods in conjunction with dedicated specialists in sports medicine.

Young people are growing faster and reaching maturity earlier. Specialists have come to realise that the strain that can be placed on heart, lungs and circulatory system can be stepped up — and not only in the case of fully trained athletes.

Nutrition specialists have made considerable progress (quite apart from bodybuilding drugs that can rightly be dismissed as tantamount to doping) and new techniques and considerably improved equipment have been introduced.

These days it is a commonplace to note that better times can be run and distances

Jutta Oltersdorf



Hildegard Falck (Photo: Archiv/Nordbild)

jumped on synthetic tracks than on conventional cinders.

Eight metres in the long jump (Bob Beamon's Mexico world record was 7.90 m) will probably be a good distance in the heats and no more.

Renate Gärtner did well to clear six feet in the high jump but even this height only ranks her seventh in Europe alone.

A month before the start of the European championships in Helsinki Stuttgart was an experiment in the athletics season build-up for this country's top flight.

In the past European championships used, as far as this country is concerned to be play-offs, occasionally spectacular battles with other countries, in one or two disciplines.

The all-round improvement at Stuttgart was without doubt aided by the weather, which was sub-tropical and dashed only the high hopes of long-distance runners.

it was a clear first-round victory for Heinz Fallak, sports secretary of the amateur athletics association, his staff of trainers (most of them unpaid!) and the Sports League's Federal committee on competitive sport, the advice of which was sought all along the line.

Last season's debacle has been forgotten (at the European Cup finals in Stockholm this country's men managed only to come third due, to a large extent, to the top flight having overstretched themselves by taking part in too many competitive events in the course of the

The Bonn open tournament on 24 July will be the last decider for disciplines in which uncertainty remains as to who is to represent this country at Helsinki.

Forecasts are, of course, no substitute for the real thing and even then there can be no assessment of Olympic prospects until after next year's European championships, which are to be held under the Olympic marques in Munich.

Then too there will be no reason for being overoptimistic. Who, for instance, had heard of Miloslava Rezkova of Czechoslovakia before the women's highjump final at Mexico City?

Yet she beat the favourites from Russia and the GDR. Miloslava's Olympic gold edal was the sensation of the Mexico Ludwig Koppenwaliner (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 July 1971)

Hildegard Falck, world 800 metres record-holder

Twenty-two-year-old Hildegard Falck went into the lead after the first 100 metres and ran the first lap in 58.4 seconds. She already seemed likely to set up a new 800 metres world record.

As she entered the home straight, well ahead of the rest of the field, she was given a standing ovation. All eyes were glued to the attractive blonde in green

There it was, on Sunday, 11 July at Neckarstadion, Stuttgart: a new world record time of 1 min 58.3 seconds. And it would be no exaggeration to say that Hilde herself was not taken by surprise. She had expected to pull it off.

She cuts a cool, calm and collected figure and hardly ever says a word wrong. She might be dictating a letter as she answers questions and she undoubtedly devotes this propensity for clear thinking to her running.

"At times I have no stage fright whatsoever and say to myself "Go on, Hilde, be a bit nervous"," she recently noted in answer to a query as to how she feels before a major race.

She has the uncommon ability to view herself from a distance, as it were, and analyse her own performance and pro-spects. When she stands a chance of winning she says so in advance.

She was seemingly flabbergasted at losing to her predecessor as world record-



holder Vera Nikolic in Cologne on 29 June. "That defeat came at just the right time," AAA coach Jörg Balke of Berlin now says. She learnt her lesson

Her progress has been swift altogether She started on her way to the top last winter by winning the national indoor championships and has since notched up a succession of major victories at international tournaments and in the Eu-

ropean Cup final. Her previous personal best was 2 min. 2.9 seconds. This season the plan was for her to be the first woman ever to run the 800 metres in less than two minutes.

"We had to get a move on as we could never tell whether someone else might not pip her at the post," says Maria Jaibmann, who supervises her training

"She ran the first lap nearly as fast as I did in the previous race," says Franz-Josef Kemper of Münster, European record-holder over the same distance. "Her performance is equal to a time of 1 min. 42 seconds for the men." The men's world record stands at the moment at 1 min. 44.3 seconds.

The Falck family, incidentally, had equal reason to be proud of husband Rolf, who ran a personal best time of 1 min. 50.7 seconds in the men's 800 metre heats and was unlicky not to qualify for

(Frankfurier Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 July 1971)

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